

B-4436

LAFAYETTE SQUARE

BALTIMORE CITY, MD

This Square was purchased by the City of Baltimore in 1857 and a Victorian park laid out at that time. The Civil War disrupted the progress of planting the Square and building a neighborhood around it, but activity resumed after the Civil War. The elegant Italianate dwellings and outstanding Gothic Revival churches which line the Square were in place by 1885. Access to the park is open. Access to churches is fairly public. Access to private homes is restricted.

**D INVENTORY OF HISTORIC PROPERTIES FORM  
SANDTOWN-WINCHESTER SURVEY**

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
REGISTRATION FORM**

**1. Name of Property**

historic name Lafayette Square

other names/site number / B-4436

**2. Location**

street & number 816 N. Arlington St. not for publication

city or town Baltimore vicinity N/A  
state Maryland code MD county Baltimore City code 510  
zip code 21217

**3. State/Federal Agency Certification** N/A

**4. National Park Service Certification** N/A

**5. Classification**

Ownership of Property (Check as many boxes as apply)

☒ private  
☒ public-local  
☐ public-State  
☐ public-Federal

Category of Property (Check only one box)

☐ building(s)  
☒ district  
☐ site  
☐ structure  
☐ object

Number of Resources within Property

Contributing	Noncontributing	
27	1	buildings
1		sites
		structures
		objects
28	1	Total

SDI/NPS NRHP Registration Form  
(Lafayette Square)  
(Baltimore City, MD)

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Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

Name of related multiple property listing (Enter "N/A" if property is not part of a multiple property listing.) N/A

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: LANDSCAPE	Sub: park
RELIGION	religious facility
DOMESTIC	multiple dwelling

Current Functions (Enter categories from instructions)

Cat: LANDSCAPE	Sub: park
RELIGION	religious facility
DOMESTIC	multiple dwelling

. D e s c r i p t i o n

Architectural Classification (Enter categories from instructions)

VICTORIAN  
Gothic  
Italianate

Materials (Enter categories from instructions)

foundation \_\_\_\_\_  
roof \_\_\_\_\_  
walls STONE  
BRICK  
other \_\_\_\_\_

Narrative Description (Describe the historic and current condition of the property on one or more continuation sheets.) See continuation sheet.

8. Statement of Significance See continuation sheet.

Areas of Significance (Enter categories from instructions)

Community Planning and Development  
Landscape Architecture  
Ethnic Heritage

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Period of Significance 1857-1940

Significant Dates 1857  
1865

Significant Person (Complete if Criterion B is marked above)

Cultural Affiliation N/A

Architect/Builder \_\_\_\_\_

Narrative Statement of Significance (Explain the significance of the property on one or more continuation sheets.) See continuation sheet.

9. Major Bibliographical References

Maps

Bromley, G.W. and Co. Atlas of the City of Baltimore, Vol. 1. Philadelphia: 1885, 1896.  
Hopkins, G.M. Map of the City of Baltimore, Maryland. 1876, 1877.  
Sanborn Map Company. Insurance Maps, Baltimore, Maryland, Vols. 2,3, and 7. New York: 1890, 1901, 1914, 1928.  
Simmons, Isaac. 1852 Revision of the Thomas H. Poppleton Map. Baltimore: 1852.

See continuation sheet.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of Property 2.88 acres (Square itself)



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UTM References (Place additional UTM references on a continuation sheet)

Zone Easting Northing      Zone Easting Northing

1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
2	—	—	—	4	—	—	—

— See continuation sheet.

Verbal Boundary Description (Describe the boundaries of the property.)

The boundaries of Lafayette Square are shown on the accompanying City of Baltimore map.

Boundary Justification (Explain why the boundaries were selected.)

The boundaries are based on a city lot(s) retaining original property lines. The boundaries include the landscaped square and all those historic properties immediately fronting upon it.

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Elizabeth Jo Lampl & Kay Fanning/Architectural Historians  
organization Robinson & Associates      date July 1992  
street & number 1710 Connecticut Ave., NW      telephone (202) 234-2333  
city or town Washington      state DC      zip code 20009

Property Owner

(Complete this item at the request of the SHPO or FPO.)

name Baltimore City Dept. of Recreation & Parks (the Square)  
street&number      telephone  
city or town Baltimore      state MD      zip code

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HISTORIC CONTEXT

MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE STATE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA

**Geographic Organization:** Piedmont

**Chronological/Developmental Period(s):** Agricultural-Industrial  
Transition; Industrial/Urban Dominance

**Prehistoric/Historic Period Theme(s):** Architecture, Landscape  
Architecture, and Community Planning; Social/Education/Cultural

**Resource Type:**

**Category:** district

**Historic Environment:** urban

**Historic Function(s) and Use(s):** landscape, religion

**Known Design Source:** Frank E. Davis; Joseph Thomas and Son;  
Carson and Dixon.

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DESCRIPTION

Lafayette Square is a 288-acre, landscaped Victorian city square of mature trees and sophisticated urban atmosphere. The Square's focal point is its circular center, which originally had a working fountain. Radial paths lead outward from the center of the Square and are anchored at their ends by bronze urns on stone pedestals. The Square is surrounded by elegant rowhouses and urbane stone churches, and is a green, square nodal point in the otherwise non-landscaped, rectangular grid of Italianate rowhouses which characterizes the area. The Square today maintains much of its original integrity due to the upkeep of the Baltimore City Department of Recreation and Parks and to the restoration efforts of the Lafayette Square Association.

Surrounding the Square itself are a series of buildings representing the beginning years of development in lower Sandtown-Winchester (from the 1860s through the 1880s). These include: a freestanding Second Empire home, a Second Empire rowhouse development, Italianate rowhouses and duplexes, and four late-19th century churches (one with its original parish house). One large, contemporary non-contributing apartment house on the Square's eastern edge detracts from the otherwise intact Square.

**801 North Arlington**

This two-and-a-half-story, five-bay, freestanding Second Empire house was built between 1852 and 1885 and is a fine example of a country estate on the outskirts of the built-up city. The house also had a large freestanding greenhouse and a carriage house, which are no longer extant. The house's cubic mass is crowned by a slate mansard roof with a bracketed and denticulated cornice, the brackets arranged in pairs between bays on the facade.

A one-story portico, with slim Corinthian columns and a modillioned cornice, extends across the three center bays. The central entrance is reached via a single run of marble steps. The door is of a double-leaf wooden type with transom above.

Windows are double-hung sash, with two-over-two lights. Those at the first-floor level are long and narrow, as is a central door over the portico at the second-story level. Cast-iron (?) lintels with scrollwork define the windows

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on the first and second floors, and complement the smoothly finished lintels. Three architruved dormers rise from the mansard on the front facade; on the side elevations are additional dormers and chimneys.

**Lafayette Square Presbyterian Church**  
Carrollton Avenue, between Lanvale and Lafayette

This English Gothic Revival serpentine stone church shares the deep green-and brown-hued stones of the Mount Vernon Place Methodist Episcopal Church on Mount Vernon Square, making it a rich addition to the landscaped Square. The building is a romantic adaptation of the medieval English parish, reflecting the widespread influence of the Ecclesiological reform movement of the mid-nineteenth century, which sought to revive traditional liturgical forms in Anglican worship.

The church's massing is characterized by a narrow, vertical central nave and lower side aisles with shed roofs. At the southeast corner of the structure, an intricate tower with slender spire/finial provides a culminating vertical element.

The facade is marked by coursed serpentine ashlar, with a coursed rubble stone used for the side elevations. Window and door trim is of yet another hue and texture, being smoother and contrasting in color.

All entrances are contained within Gothic-arched enclosures which protrude slightly from the wall planes. The main entrance is in the center of the three-story facade within such a projecting portico. There is a secondary entrance to the north set at an angle to the facade.

To the left a corner tower rises four stories. From its gabled bell tower, a delicate turreted spire projects. The building has stepped corner buttresses, finials at the at the corners of the roofline, and colonettes in some of the major windows.

Besides the two primary Gothic-arched openings on the facade, a regular series of arched windows with simple "Y" tracery defining the bays of the upper story of the nave.

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Grace Methodist Episcopal Church  
Corner, Lanvale and Carrollton Streets

A late English Gothic Revival church of 1875, Grace Methodist Episcopal is characterized by its two contrasting towers and its tactile stone surfaces. The two towers flank a central entrance contained in a projecting pointed-arch entry. The church is three stories high and five-bays wide, built of a granite type stone<sup>1</sup>, with the nave contained within a gabled roof.

The church's stone is laid in rather small blocks that are rough-faced and irregularly coursed, with a darker sandstone used for trim. The sandstone trim serves two purposes: to act as horizontal banding and to carry the Gothic arch motif upwards throughout the stories of the building.

The entrance is centered between the two towers set within a projecting stone portico. Two small windows flank the entrance. Above the entrance, the facade boasts a rose window within a larger pointed-arch window opening. This window is set within a larger shallow stone niche, framed by a darker stone Gothic arch and sill. Between the window and its Gothic-arched framing element is a pointed-arch shield bearing the construction date (A.D. 1875) of the building and, in this case, the founding date of the church. In the peak of the front gable is a group of three tiny windows with an odd cross-gable formed along the roof to either side.

The larger square tower at the building's northwestern corner is a substantial square block, with very three tall stories. The stories step back slightly as they rise, and have simplified, abstracted buttresses at the second-floor level. Small windows in the first two stories are dominated by a tall, narrow pointed opening (which contains louvers) in the uppermost story. The highly elaborate roof has a steep crocketed gable on each side, and crocketed turrets rising from each corner.

The smaller, eastern tower is perhaps one-quarter the bulk of the larger. Also square in plan, its horizontal trim does not strictly correspond with

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<sup>1</sup> The stone is likely to be either Port Deposit granite or gneiss.



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the stories of the facade or the other tower, but are used rather as decorative banding. Approximately three-quarters of the way up the tower is a narrow, rectangular niche. Above the buttressing and a small window, the tower terminates in a simple square spire.

Grace Methodist Episcopal Church Parish House  
1101-19 Lanvale Street

The Grace Methodist Episcopal Church Parish House is a handsome, complementary partner to its imposing church neighbor. It is an impressive three-story, four-bay house with half-timbering in the gables, showing the influence of the English Queen Anne and its American outgrowth, the Richardsonian Romanesque.

The house's volume is that of a solid cubical block, the basement capped by a heavy stone watertable, the door deeply recessed under a very simple, heavy stone arch. Most windows are one-over-one double-hung sash, though two first-floor windows have three lights, and are somewhat narrower, and a double window over the front door has flat stone arch with very large voussoirs.

Above the block, a more picturesque roofline holds sway. There are several timberwork gables, placed asymmetrically on the facade and capping the side elevations. The half-timbering is of fairly light, mostly curved members set against white stucco. Set within the main timbered gable is a paired window. A single dormer window and large stone chimney rising from the pitched roof. Separating the main block from its roof is a denticulated cornice. Rooftop gables are also denticulated.

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Episcopal Church of the Ascension  
Corner, Lafayette and Arlington Streets

This Gothic Revival church is a strikingly simple and refined composition, exceptional in its use of the wide planar gable as a dominating architectural element. The powerful, taut scheme derives its impressiveness from the juncture of the gable with the single campanile element and from the visual interest of the serene facade juxtaposed with the more jagged, staccatos of its side walls.

The church features a sizeable two-story sanctuary, two entrances, and one square corner tower. The building is constructed of a light rough-faced irregularly-coursed ashlar granite with smooth trim. The broad facade is made asymmetrical by the uneven length of its rakes. A large traceried rose window set in the blank wall above the entrance is the only interruption.

There is a pointed-arch entrance in the center under a decorative stone surround. A smaller entrance to the right has a similar hood, and is set between stepped stone buttresses. Similar buttresses mark the corners of the large tower. The buttresses are somewhat eccentric, in that they end abruptly before reaching roof level. The square tower suggests an Italian Romanesque/Gothic campanile. Its tiers of windows are arranged in ascending order from one window (on the first floor) to three grouped windows (at the top of the flat-roofed tower). There is a bulls-eye window at the second-story level.

The side elevations are defined by their narrow, vertical bays contained within buttresses and capped in repeating gables. The stone rectory, which used to stand immediately to the south of the church, has been demolished.

Memorial Reformed Episcopal Church  
Corner, Lanvale and Carrollton Streets

A medium-sized English Gothic Revival church, this building is in the tradition of pattern-book churches popular in the 1870s and 80s. In addition to its skillful execution, its form is further distinguished by a continuous shed-roofed arcade which runs along the perimeter of the first floor.

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The massing of the church is characterized by a very steeply gabled nave, with lower shed-roofed arcades. The roof is now covered with asphalt shingles. The northern arcade includes a basement level, as the ground drops off to encompass a parking lot.

Buttresses with finials mark the corners of the facade, and colonettes separate the small windows of the front arcade. The facade has one large main pointed-arch window, with a series of vertical, rectangular openings ranged below. A group of very small pointed windows is placed in the peak of the gable.

Three types of openings mark the side elevations: the first floor features grouped recessed windows; the second, sanctuary-level features triangular openings with traceried stained glass; and the roof level features small, louvered triangular vents.



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SIGNIFICANCE

Lafayette Square, known as "the Square of Churches," is one of the outstanding Victorian public squares of the City. It ranks with Franklin and Union Squares (both National Register of Historic Places districts), as embodying the civic planning ideals of the mid-19th century. Its square green centerpiece bordered by single-family homes, sophisticated duplexes and rowhouses, and stunning churches, epitomizes civic-minded speculation at its peak. The developers of the square, the original Lafayette Square Association, were inspired to create a neighborhood for the aspiring middle class, a group drawn to the western portions of the city in search of a more elegant, more neighborly, and Christian urban environment.

Thomas Poppleton did not plat Lafayette Square in his 1822 plan for the city. Instead, the land that currently serves as the park was simply part of the grid to be developed as speculation would have it; two squares of land divided by primary streets--Republican (now Carrollton) on the west, Wandsbeck (now, Arlington) on the east, Lanvale on the south, Townsend (now Lafayette) on the north--and divided in half by Dewberry Alley. The land belonged to W. Lorman in the mid-19th century.

It was the formation of Mount Vernon Square, itself inspired by New York models, which led to the local proliferation of city square neighborhoods in Baltimore.<sup>2</sup> Mount Vernon Square's location on a small hillside, its linear green strip and sculptural centerpiece, had contributed to the success of a lucrative residential development just outside of the built-up city. By 1860, other developers were eager to try the same approach, and six other squares on small summits outside of the city had been platted. These included: Lafayette Square, Franklin Square, Union Square, Ashland Square, Jackson Place, Madison Square, and the Battery.

**The Original Lafayette Square Association**

Lafayette Square was the idea of the development association of Hoffman,

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<sup>2</sup> Sherry H. Olson, The Building of an American City, Johns Hopkins University press, 1980, p. 115.

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Knell, Rice and Associates, who sold the land to the city for \$15,000 in 1857.<sup>3</sup> In 1869, the streets of the area were graded and some frame government buildings related to the Civil War removed from the vicinity (see attached). The Square was landscaped as a park.

The Lafayette Square Association incorporated officially in 1865 for the purpose of developing a residential enclave in the vicinity of the Square. The Articles of Association of the Lafayette Square Association (attached) declare the body's purpose as a group of "free white citizens" associated for the purpose of "the purchase, improvement, sale, exchange and leasing out of Land in Baltimore City..."<sup>4</sup> The men who made up the Association included Jacob Hoff, William Carmichael, Frederick Rice, Aaron Hoffman, Henry Knell, Jacob Rice, and Jacob F. Greasley. City directories show that almost all of these men were butchers by trade, who worked, initially, out of slaughterhouses at Hoffman and Pennsylvania.<sup>5</sup> We know by the Hopkins Atlas of 1877 that, by that date, some of these men owned land in what was then Clifton, the area just north of Pennsylvania Avenue devoted to the butchering trade. The link between the Association and the butchers is also clear by the fact that Jacob Hoff and Frederick Rice were directors of the Butchers Hide and Tallow Association, organized in 1832.<sup>6</sup> (For more information on the butchering industry history in Penn-North, see B-4479.)

The profession of butcher was held in much greater esteem in the 19th century than appears to be the case today. Clearly, the butchers' intentions for their real estate development near Lafayette Square were highly refined and, as will be seen rather ironic. The Association's Articles of Association, Article VIII, state: "No buildings less than twenty feet front, and three

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<sup>3</sup> Scharf, J. Thomas A.M., History of Baltimore City and County, Philadelphia: Louis H. Everts, 1881.

<sup>4</sup> "Articles of Association of the Lafayette Square Association of Baltimore City," April 8, 1865. (Enoch Pratt Library)

<sup>5</sup> City directories for several years in the 19th century.

<sup>6</sup> Ibid.

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stories in height shall be built on either side of Townsend or Landvale (sic) streets, from Fremont to Carey Streets, or on either side of Republican or Oregon (an interim name for Arlington) streets, from Adams (now Harlem) to Mosher Street. No slaughter house, or any thing that may be regarded by the Board of Directors as a nuisance shall be allowed upon the premises."<sup>7</sup>

**Civil War History and Layout of the Square**

The development of the Square was stalled, however, due to the Civil War. During the war, the Square itself was converted into the headquarters for the Third Regiment Maryland Veteran Volunteers. Barracks were built to serve a variety of troops throughout the course of the war. Following the war, in the early 1870s, the Square's military structures were dismantled, and the ground designed to proper parklike character. The Square had a bronze fountain (cast in Philadelphia in 1872) which held fish, beds of flowering foliage, English walnuts, Norway maples, and birch. The 1876 Hopkins Map shows a square focused around a sinous central circle with eight radial paths leading to the park's entrances. (Today's paths have a Victorian character, but do not replicate those of the 19th-century Square.)

**The Churches of Lafayette Square**

The four churches of Lafayette Square were all standing by 1885 and represent an especially rich architectural resource, in that no other Victorian-era Square in the city boasts so many churches. The churches reinforced the impression of status in the neighborhood and welcomed the "older denominations of affluence, Presbyterian and Episcopal. . . ."<sup>8</sup>

The quality of the design of each church likely reflects the hands of an architect and skilled craftsmen. The buildings' workmanship is evident by the superb and varied massing of the buildings, and by the rich (and again varied) use of local stone (Port Deposit granite, gneiss, serpentine stone, brownstone) and by traceried stained glass.

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<sup>7</sup> Ibid.

<sup>8</sup> Sherry Olsen, Baltimore, Johns Hopkins University Press, 1980, p. 126.

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All of the churches share a dual history--one white, and one African American--reflecting the cultural transformation of the neighborhood, virtually complete by the 1935. Four congregations have always been neighbors on the Square. They are presented below, with both their historic/and current name.

**The Episcopal Church of the Ascension/St. James First African Episcopal Church**

The first church erected on the Square was the Episcopal Church of the Ascension, constructed at the intersection of Lafayette and Arlington Street in 1867.<sup>9</sup> It was one of five churches to grow out of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, along with St. Stephen's, St. Mark's, Emmanuel, and All Saint's Zion. The Anglican origin of the church is evident in its simple English Gothic character.

Little is known about the first congregation, except that it was a white Protestant Episcopal congregation. The 1880 census for Lafayette Street in the survey area shows that all residents were white, and many were affluent enough to have household servants. Many were third generation Marylanders, or transplants from surrounding states such as Virginia, Pennsylvania, or Delaware. Some were of Irish or German descent.

In 1885, there was one other Protestant Episcopal congregation in the survey area, the Holy Trinity Church at Gilmore and Riggs, (which may be the modern church standing on its site refaced). There were several other churches of the denomination just outside the survey boundaries.

Much more is known about the second congregation to occupy the church, St. James First African Episcopal Church, a congregation formed in 1824 which moved into the present Lafayette Square edifice in 1932.

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<sup>9</sup> This date is derived from an uncited typed essay on Lafayette Square, contained in the Lafayette Square vertical files of the Pratt Library. The church first appears on the 1876 Hopkins map.



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In a 1929 press release, the church called itself "the first colored Episcopal church established in the southern states."<sup>9</sup> The church was organized in 1824 by an free African American clergyman named William Levington, who began the church as a missionary effort. In the first half of the 19th century, the church was the only denominational parish which was affiliated with a white ecclesiastical body, and had a local, African American minister.

The St. James congregation has resided in four different homes since its founding. As its congregation moved north and west, the church sought a larger church closer to the African American population. It purchased the current church structure in 1932, a year when several of the previously white churches were being sold to African American congregations.

The congregation undertook a massive capital campaign in the mid-1940s, in order to purchase the ground (and stop making the burdensome ground rent payments) and to maintain the structure. The original Ascension Church Rectory, which was constructed between c. 1865 and 1876 just to the south of the Church, was demolished. Today, the Church owns all of the property along the east side of the Square on Arlington Street.

**Grace Methodist Episcopal Church/Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church**

This church was constructed in 1875 for a white Methodist Episcopal congregation by architect Frank E. Davis. In 1885, the Whatcoat Church at Stricker and Presstman (now Sharon Baptist Church) and Grace Methodist were the only Methodist Episcopal Churches in the survey area.

Prior to the stone edifice, a small frame chapel served the congregation at the northwest corner of Lafayette and Carrollton.

The interior of the church was designed by the firm of Joseph Thomas and Son, manufacturers of building materials and furnishings for churches, banks, and office furniture. This firm also designed the Leadenhall Baptist Church, in

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<sup>9</sup> Press Release for The Sun, November 9, 1924. (Enoch Pratt Library)

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the Sharp-Leadenhall area at approximately the same time. The Rectory, dating c. 1885-96, still stands to the east of the Church.

By 1926, Grace Methodist had 1,100 members and was said to be the largest area contributor to Christian benevolences. Like its neighboring Ascension Church, however, most of its congregation no longer lived within the vicinity of the church. A press release from 1926 described the Church Board's view of the changing demographic profile of the neighborhood and their recommendation to sell the structure.<sup>10</sup>

The buyer of the church, Metropolitan Methodist, was an African American congregation. The sale price for the building was \$100,000. Metropolitan's congregation was born in 1825 when Truman Pratt, a slave, organized secret prayer meetings in violation of the slavery laws. Mr. Pratt's employer, Mr. Moore, donated orchard land from his extensive holdings so that the congregation could build a church. It became known as the Orchard Street Church, incorporated into the Washington Conference in 1864. Four churches grew out of the Metropolitan: the Union Memorial, Orchard Street, Garrison Boulevard, and Ames Memorial. (See B-4440.)

**Lafayette Square Presbyterian Church/St. John's African Methodist Episcopal Church**

The serpentine stone Lafayette Square Presbyterian Church was constructed in 1880 by Carson and Dixon to serve a white congregation. The Reverend Samuel McLanahan was the first pastor. In 1885, it was the only Presbyterian church in the survey area.

Like its neighboring churches, it too was sold to an African American congregation in 1929. The original Lafayette Square congregation erected a new facility at Winans Way and Edmondson Avenue, in Hunting Ridge. The purchaser of the church building, St. John's African Methodist Episcopal

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<sup>10</sup> 1926 Press Release by Grace Methodist Church. (Vertical Files, Enoch Pratt Library.)

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Church, was organized in 1855 by Reverend James R. Sterrit. The congregation's first place of worship was Tessier Street. In 1894, it moved to Lexington Street, and, finally, in 1928 to Lafayette Square.

The current church building was substantially rebuilt after a fire in 1943.

**Memorial Reformed Episcopal Church/Emmanuel Christian Community Church**

The last church to be constructed on the Square was the Memorial Reformed Episcopal Church, at the northwest corner of Lanvale and Carrollton. This church served a white congregation.

In 1934, the Emmanuel Christian Community Church, an African-American congregation, purchased the stone structure for \$23,000. Church members recall marching double file from their temporary location at the Bethlehem Baptist Church to the Square's edifice. The church claims to have the oldest afternoon Sunday School of the Baltimore churches.

**Residential Architecture on the Square**

The residential architecture on the Square is the most sophisticated of its period in the survey area. The rowhouses and semi-detached duplexes are commodious three-story structures (as dictated by the Lafayette Square Association) with tall floor-to-ceiling proportions. Entryways are prominently defined by marble moldings.

The oldest residential structure on the Square is the Sellers Mansion,<sup>11</sup> a Second Empire home constructed between 1852 and 1876 (according to the Poppleton and Hopkins maps, respectively). It signifies the pre-speculation days when private estates and country homes dotted the landscape of northwest

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<sup>11</sup> This information also comes from the uncited Lafayette Square history. The house appears on the 1876 Hopkins map. By that date, all land on that side of Carrollton Avenue, up to the church (and likely including the church ground) was owned by J. Rice, one of the members of the Association.

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**county and State**

Baltimore. Typical of these affluent homesteads, the structure had a separate greenhouse and carriage house to its rear, along the northern lot line.

By 1876, the Hopkins Map for the area shows that the Lafayette Square Association owned most of the land to the west of the Square, bordered by Stricker on the west, Lanvale on the south, and Riggs on the north.

According to census records for 1880, the first wave of homeowners on Lafayette Street in the survey area were white professionals and merchants, and included a liquor dealer, grocer, manager at an oyster house, cigar maker, and a professor at the Normal School (on the Square). Almost every home on the Avenue had servants who identified themselves as black or mulatto, and served as cooks, laundresses, "house girls" or coachment.

**Non-Contributing Structures**

The Square's only modern intrusion is the non-contributing, high-rise apartment house currently owned by St. James' Church.

**The Lafayette Square Association Today**

Since 1977, the Lafayette Square Association, Inc. has convened as an association of concerned homeowners and tenants living within a two-block radius of the Square. The Association seeks to maintain the quality of the Square, and to encourage homeownership. It actively promotes the sale of houses in the neighborhood. It recently erected the Lafayette Square Multi-Service Center at 1510 Lafayette Street, near Gilmore.



United States Department of the Interior  
National Park Service

NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES  
CONTINUATION SHEET

Section 9      Page 1

Lafayette Square  
**name of property**  
Baltimore City, Maryland  
**county and State**

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Lafayette Square  
Church of the Ascension  
St. James First African Episcopal  
Grace Methodist Episcopal Church  
Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church  
Lafayette Square Presbyterian Church  
St. John's African Methodist Episcopal Church

B-4436

Lafayette Square Association of Baltimore

DO NOT CIRCULATE

Enoch Pratt Free Library  
Maryland Vertical  
File

ARTICLES  
OF  
ASSOCIATION  
OF THE  
LAFAYETTE SQUARE  
ASSOCIATION  
OF  
BALTIMORE CITY

## ARTICLE I

## ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

## III. NAME

## LAFAYETTE SQUARE ASSOCIATION

## OF BALTIMORE CITY,

One five cent Stamp marked J. H., April 8th, '65.

Know all men by these presents, that we the undersigned with others, all being free white citizens of the United States, and a majority of us being citizens of the State of Maryland, and being associated for the purpose of the purchase, improvement, sale, exchange and leasing out of Land in Baltimore City, in the State of Maryland, and desiring to be incorporated as provided in article 26, sections 10 to 19 inclusive of the Maryland Code of Public General Laws, adopted by the General Assembly of Maryland, January Session, 1860, do hereby execute under our hands and seals these presents, in which we declare and agree are specified the objects, articles, conditions, name and style under which we have associated, viz:

## ARTICLE I.

This Association shall be called the LAFAYETTE SQUARE ASSOCIATION of Baltimore City.



## ARTICLE II

The object of the association shall be the purchase, sale, exchange and leasing of Land in Baltimore City within the limits prescribed in the said sections of article 26 of the Code.

## ARTICLE III

SECTION 1. The officers of the association shall consist of a President, Treasurer and Secretary, who, together with two other persons, all of whom shall be elected annually on the first Monday of May, shall constitute a Board of Directors for the management of the association, and until an election shall be had under the charter, the undersigned shall be, and act as directors.

SEC. 2. Of the time and place of holding such election, at least five days notice shall be given to the Stockholders by advertisements in two or more newspapers in the City of Baltimore, or by written notice sent by the Secretary through the Post Office to each of the Stockholders residing in the State of Maryland.

SEC. 3. Should there be no election on the said first Monday of May, the Officers and Directors shall continue in office until such election can be held, which shall be as soon thereafter as practicable, and after five days notice as above specified.

SEC. 4. A majority of any number of Shares of Stock, represented at the annual meeting, shall be competent to elect the Officers and Board of Directors.

SEC. 5. The Board of Directors shall have power to fill all vacancies that may occur in their own body. Three members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

SEC. 6. The Board of Directors shall take such security as they shall deem sufficient, from the officers of the association for the faithful performance of their respective duties. And they shall present to the Stockholders at the annual meeting, a report of their proceedings during the year.

## ARTICLE IV

SEC. 1. The meeting on the first Monday in May, shall be the annual meeting of the association. Special meetings of the association may be called by the President and two of the Directors. Five days notice of all meetings shall be given by publication in at least two of the daily newspapers of the city, or by notice as above specified.

SEC. 2. Meetings of the Board of Directors may be called at any time by the President.

ARTICLE V  
SEC. 1. The funds of the association shall be deposited in one of the Banks of the City of Baltimore, subject to the order of the Board of Directors.

SEC. 2. The monies arising from the sale of lots and otherwise, shall be divided among the Stockholders, according to the number of shares held by each.

## ARTICLE VI

The Board of Directors shall cause to be improved, or shall sell or lease any part or portion of the property held by said association, in such manner and at such price as they may deem most for the interest and advantage of said association.

## ARTICLE VII

The number of shares of stock to be issued by said association is limited to three thousand, at one hundred dollars each. Each Stockholder shall be entitled to one vote for each and every share of stock owned by him. In elections, votes by proxy shall be allowed.

## ARTICLE VIII

SEC. 1. No buildings less than twenty feet front, and three stories in height shall be built on either side of Townsend or Land-

B-4436



vale streets, from Fremont to Carey streets, or on either side of  
Republican or Oregon streets, from Adams to Mosher streets.

Sec. 2. No slaughter house, or any thing that may be regarded  
by the Board of Directors as a nuisance shall be allowed upon the  
premises.

ARTICLE IX.

Sec. 1. This charter shall take effect from the time of its  
passage.

Sec. 2. This charter shall not be altered or amended, except by  
a vote of two-thirds, at a meeting of the association, when at least  
two thousand shares of stock shall be represented.

Witness our hands and seals this eighth day of April, A. D.  
1865.

TEST: F. A. PREVOST

JACOB HOFF [SEAL]

WM. CARMICHAEL [SEAL]

FREDERICK RICE [SEAL]

AARON HOFFMAN [SEAL]

HENRY KNELL [SEAL]

JACOB RICE [SEAL]

JACOB F. GREASLEY [SEAL]

State of Maryland,

Baltimore City, Set.

I hereby certify that on this eighth day of April in the year  
eighteen hundred and sixty-five, before the subscriber, Judge of  
the Superior Court of Baltimore City, personally appeared before  
me, in open Court, Jacob Hoff, William Carmichael, Frederick  
Rice, Aaron Hoffman, Henry Knell, Jacob F. Greasley and Jacob  
Rice, and severally acknowledged the foregoing instrument of  
writing to be their respective act and deed. And I do hereby  
direct that the said instrument of writing be recorded in the Office

of the Clerk of the said Superior Court, being the office for the  
recording of deeds in Baltimore City.

R. N. MARTIN

Received for Record, April 27, 1865, at 11 o'clock A. M.  
same day recorded and examined, per

ALFORD MACE, Clerk.

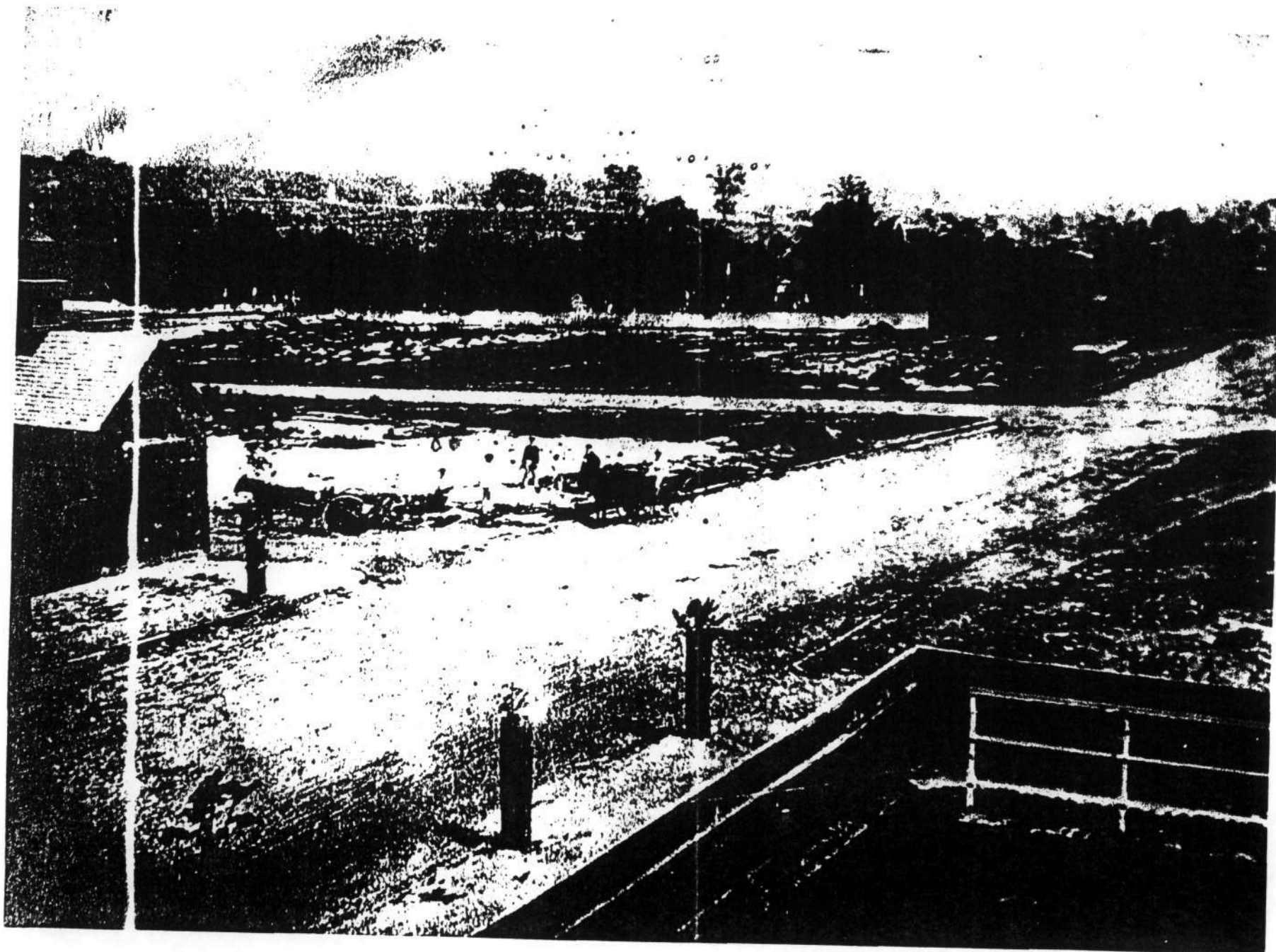
In Testimony that the foregoing is a true copy, taken from  
Charter Record, A. M. No. 8, folio 76, &c. one of the Charter  
Records of Baltimore City.

I hereunto subscribe my name and affix the seal of  
the Superior Court of Baltimore City, this 28th  
day of March, 1866.



ALFORD MACE,  
Clerk Sup. Court Balt. City.

B-4436



Arlington Avenue North from Lafayette Square, 1869 (Enoch Pratt Free Library)

8-4436



SANDTOWN-WINCHESTER/PENN-NORTH  
RECONNAISSANCE-LEVEL SURVEY FORM

Survey No. B-4436

Neg. No. 8/21

Historic Name \_\_\_\_\_

Current Name/Use \_\_\_\_\_

Address(es) 801 North Arlington

Resource/Property Type

☐ Rowhouses  
☐ Commercial Structure  
☐ Public/Institutional Building  
☐ Public Housing  
☐ Site  
☒ Other

☐ Attached  
☒ Freestanding

Note: detached house

Stories 2 1/2

Primary Material brick Secondary Material stone

Roof Form mansard

No. of Bays in Unit/Facade 5 If Rowhouse: ☐ Flat Front ☐ Swell Front ☐ Porch

Window Type: ☒ Double-Hung  
☐ 1/1 Sash  
☒ 2/2 Sash  
☐ 2/1 Sash  
☐ Other Sash  
☐ Transom

Door Type: ☐ Single-Leaf  
☒ Double-Leaf  
4 Number of panels (if visible)  
☒ Transom

Architectural Style Second Empire Date c. 1852-85

**Noteworthy Features:** Elegant house on park. One-story, three-bay Corinthian porch. Tall windows with decorative hoods. Dormers and multiple chimneys rise from mansard.

Alterations: ☐ Formstone ☐ Stucco  
☐ Vinyl/Aluminum ☐ Window/Door Changes  
☐ Awnings ☐ Missing Cornice Elements  
☐ First-Floor Use Change ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

Status: ☒ Occupied ☐ Vacant ☐ Mixed

NR Evaluation: ☒ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Recommended for Intensive Level: ☒ Yes ☐ No

Surveyor: Joey Lampl  
Date: February-April 1992

Affiliation: Robinson & Associates

SANDTOWN-WINCHESTER/PENN-NORTH  
RECONNAISSANCE-LEVEL SURVEY FORM

Survey No. B-4436

Neg. No. 8/17

Historic Name Lafayette Square Presbyterian Church

Current Name/Use St. John's A.M.E. church

Address(es) Carrollton Avenue, between Lanvale & Lafayette

Resource/Property Type

☐ Attached

☒ Freestanding

☐ Rowhouses  
☐ Commercial Structure  
☒ Public/Institutional Building  
☐ Public Housing  
☐ Site  
☐ Other

Note: \_\_\_\_\_

Stories 3 + tower

Primary Material serpentine stone Secondary Material sandstone

Roof Form gable; finials

No. of Bays in Unit/Facade 3 If Rowhouse: ☐ Flat Front ☐ Swell Front ☐ Porch

Window Type: ☐ Double-Hung ☐ 1/1 Sash ☐ 2/2 Sash ☐ 2/1 Sash ☐ Other Sash ☐ Transom

Door Type: ☐ Single-Leaf ☒ Double-Leaf  
☐ Number of panels (if visible)  
☒ Transom

Architectural Style Gothic Revival Date c. 1852-85

**Noteworthy Features:** English Gothic Revival. Corner tower has gable roof, finial projecting. Pointed-arched stained-glass windows in various sizes and groupings; pointed-arch doors. Main entrance in center, projecting porch. Buttresses, other finials, colonnettes, contrasting stone trim. Slate shingles.

Alterations: ☐ Formstone ☐ Stucco  
☐ Vinyl/Aluminum ☒ Window/Door Changes  
☐ Awnings ☐ Missing Cornice Elements  
☐ First-Floor Use Change ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

Status: ☒ Occupied ☐ Vacant ☐ Mixed

NR Evaluation: ☒ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Recommended for Intensive Level: ☒ Yes ☐ No

Surveyor: Joey Lampl

Affiliation: Robinson & Associates

Date: February-April 1992



SANDTOWN-WINCHESTER/PENN-NORTH  
RECONNAISSANCE-LEVEL SURVEY FORM

Survey No. B-4436

Neg. No. 8/19

Historic Name Grace Methodist Episcopal Church

Current Name/Use Metropolitan United Methodist Church

Address(es) Corner, Lanvale & Carrollton Streets (SE corner)

Resource/Property Type

☐ Rowhouses  
☐ Commercial Structure  
☒ Public/Institutional Building  
☐ Public Housing  
☐ Site  
☐ Other

☐ Attached

☒ Freestanding

Note: \_\_\_\_\_

Stories 3

Primary Material gneiss (?) Secondary Material sandstone

Roof Form gable

No. of Bays in Unit/Facade 5 If Rowhouse: ☐ Flat Front ☐ Swell Front ☐ Porch

Window Type: ☐ Double-Hung ☐ 1/1 Sash ☐ 2/2 Sash ☐ 2/1 Sash ☐ Other Sash ☐ Transom

Door Type: ☒ Single-Leaf ☐ Double-Leaf  
☐ Number of panels (if visible)  
☒ Transom

Architectural Style Gothic Revival Date c. 1875

**Noteworthy Features:** Two contrasting towers flank central entrance, projecting pointed-arch entry. Rose window within larger pointed-arch window opening; various other pointed-arch, stained-glass windows of various sizes, groupings. Window moldings and beltcourses in darker contrasting stone. Larger square tower has crocketed gables, four finials.

Alterations: ☐ Formstone ☐ Stucco  
☐ Vinyl/Aluminum ☒ Window/Door Changes  
☐ Awnings ☐ Missing Cornice Elements  
☐ First-Floor Use Change ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

Status: ☒ Occupied ☐ Vacant ☐ Mixed

NR Evaluation: ☒ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Recommended for Intensive Level: ☒ Yes ☐ No

Surveyor: Joey Lampl  
Date: February-April 1992

Affiliation: Robinson & Associates

SANDTOWN-WINCHESTER/PENN-NORTH  
RECONNAISSANCE-LEVEL SURVEY FORM

Survey No. B-4436

Neg. No. 8/23

Historic Name Episcopal Church of the Ascension  
Current Name/Use St. James Episcopal Church  
Address(es) Corner, Lafayette & Arlington Streets

Resource/Property Type  
☐ Rowhouses  
☐ Commercial Structure  
☒ Public/Institutional Building  
☐ Public Housing  
☐ Site  
☐ Other  
Note: \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Attached  
☒ Freestanding

Stories 1, 2

Primary Material granite (sandstone?) Secondary Material \_\_\_\_\_

Roof Form gable

No. of Bays in Unit/Facade 3 If Rowhouse: ☐ Flat Front ☐ Swell Front ☐ Porch

Window Type: ☐ Double-Hung ☐ 1/1 Sash ☐ 2/2 Sash ☐ 2/1 Sash ☐ Other Sash ☐ Transom  
Door Type: ☐ Single-Leaf ☒ Double-Leaf  
☐ Number of panels (if visible)  
☒ Transom

Architectural Style Gothic Revival Date c. 1852-85

**Noteworthy Features:** Pointed-arch entrance in center, smaller entrance to right, both with pointed stone hoods. Square tower to left, suggests Italian Romanesque "campanile"; groups of small pointed windows, ascending order from 1 to 3 openings, bulls-eye window at 2nd level. Rose window above entrance. Stepped buttresses. Gables over side windows.

Alterations: ☐ Formstone ☐ Stucco  
☐ Vinyl/Aluminum ☐ Window/Door Changes  
☐ Awnings ☐ Missing Cornice Elements  
☐ First-Floor Use Change ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_

Status: ☒ Occupied ☐ Vacant ☐ Mixed

NR Evaluation: ☒ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Recommended for Intensive Level: ☒ Yes ☐ No

Surveyor: Joey Lampl  
Date: February-April 1992

Affiliation: Robinson & Associates

SANDTOWN-WINCHESTER/PENN-NORTH  
RECONNAISSANCE-LEVEL SURVEY FORM

Survey No. B-4436

Neg. No. 8/18

Historic Name Memorial Reformed Episcopal Church

Current Name/Use Emmanuel Community Christian Church

Address(es) Corner, Lanvale & Carrollton Streets (NW corner)

Resource/Property Type

☐ Rowhouses  
☐ Commercial Structure  
☒ Public/Institutional Building  
☐ Public Housing  
☐ Site  
☐ Other

☐ Attached

☒ Freestanding

Note: \_\_\_\_\_

Stories 2

Primary Material gneiss Secondary Material sandstone

Roof Form gable

No. of Bays in Unit/Facade 1 If Rowhouse: ☐ Flat Front ☐ Swell Front ☐ Porch

Window Type: ☐ Double-Hung ☐ 1/1 Sash ☐ 2/2 Sash ☐ 2/1 Sash ☐ Other Sash ☐ Transom

Door Type: ☒ Single-Leaf ☐ Double-Leaf  
☐ Number of panels (if visible)  
☒ Transom

Architectural Style Gothic Revival Date c. 1852-85

**Noteworthy Features:** Front gable with large main pointed-arch window. Shed-roofed arcades on visible elevations with narrow grouped windows. Pointed windows in gable, along sides above arcades. Eyebrow windows in roof. Windows have stained glass with tracery. Buttresses, finials, and colonettes at corners, gable peaks, windows. Asphalt shingles.

Alterations: ☐ Formstone ☐ Stucco  
☐ Vinyl/Aluminum ☒ Window/Door Changes  
☐ Awnings ☐ Missing Cornice Elements  
☐ First-Floor Use Change ☒ Other: asphalt shingles

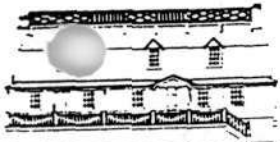
Status: ☒ Occupied ☐ Vacant ☐ Mixed

NR Evaluation: ☒ Contributing ☐ Non-Contributing

Recommended for Intensive Level: ☒ Yes ☐ No

Surveyor: Joey Lampl  
Date: February-April 1992

Affiliation: Robinson & Associates



CONTRIBUTING RESOURCE  
MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
INTERNAL NR-ELIGIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Property Name: 717 ~~North~~ North Carrolton Avenue Survey Number: 100

Property Address: 11 Baltimore, Maryland

Project: HUD - Rental Rehab Agency: HUD / Balt City DHCD

Site visit by MHT Staff: ☒ no ☐ yes Name                      Date                     

District Name: Lafayette Square Survey Number: B-4436

☐ Listed ☒ Eligible 1982 per Janet Davis of CHAP Comment                     

Criteria: ☐ A ☐ B ☒ C ☐ D Considerations: ☐ A ☐ B ☐ C ☐ D ☐ E ☐ F ☐ G ☐ None

The resource ☒ contributes/ ☐ does not contribute to the historic significance of this historic district in:

☒ Location ☒ Design ☒ Setting ☒ Materials

☒ Workmanship ☒ Feeling ☐ Association

Justification for decision: (Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map)

The three story brick, Italianate ~~warehouse~~ contributes to the largely residential 19th century Lafayette Square Historic District in Design, Setting, materials, etc. The exterior of this fine townhouse ~~is~~ is virtually unaltered. It is identical to 719 North Carrolton Avenue.

Documentation on the property is presented in:                     

Prepared by: Elizabeth Hannold

Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

12/19/90  
Date

NR program concurrence: ☐ yes ☐ no ☒ not applicable

Reviewer, NR program

Date

*gmg*

Survey No. \_\_\_\_\_

**MARYLAND COMPREHENSIVE HISTORIC PRESERVATION PLAN DATA - HISTORIC CONTEXT****I. Geographic Region:**

- ☐ Eastern Shore (all Eastern Shore counties, and Cecil)  
☐ Western Shore (Anne Arundel, Calvert, Charles, Prince George's and St. Mary's)  
☒ Piedmont (Baltimore City, Baltimore, Carroll, Frederick, Harford, Howard, Montgomery)  
☐ Western Maryland (Allegany, Garrett and Washington)

**II. Chronological/Developmental Periods:**

- |                                                                                                                    |                    |
|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Paleo-Indian                                                                              | 10000-7500 B.C.    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Early Archaic                                                                             | 7500-6000 B.C.     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Middle Archaic                                                                            | 6000-4000 B.C.     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Late Archaic                                                                              | 4000-2000 B.C.     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Early Woodland                                                                            | 2000-500 B.C.      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Middle Woodland                                                                           | 500 B.C.- A.D. 900 |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Late Woodland/Archaic                                                                     | A.D. 900-1600      |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Contact and Settlement                                                                    | A.D. 1570-1750     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Rural Agrarian Intensification                                                            | A.D. 1680-1815     |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Agricultural-Industrial Transition                                             | A.D. 1815-1870     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Industrial/Urban Dominance                                                                | A.D. 1870-1930     |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Modern Period                                                                             | A.D. 1930-Present  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Unknown Period ( <input type="checkbox"/> prehistoric <input type="checkbox"/> historic ) |                    |

**III. Prehistoric Period Themes:**

- ☐ Subsistence  
☐ Settlement  
☐ Political  
☐ Demographic  
☐ Religion  
☐ Technology  
☐ Environmental Adaption

**IV. Historic Period Themes:**

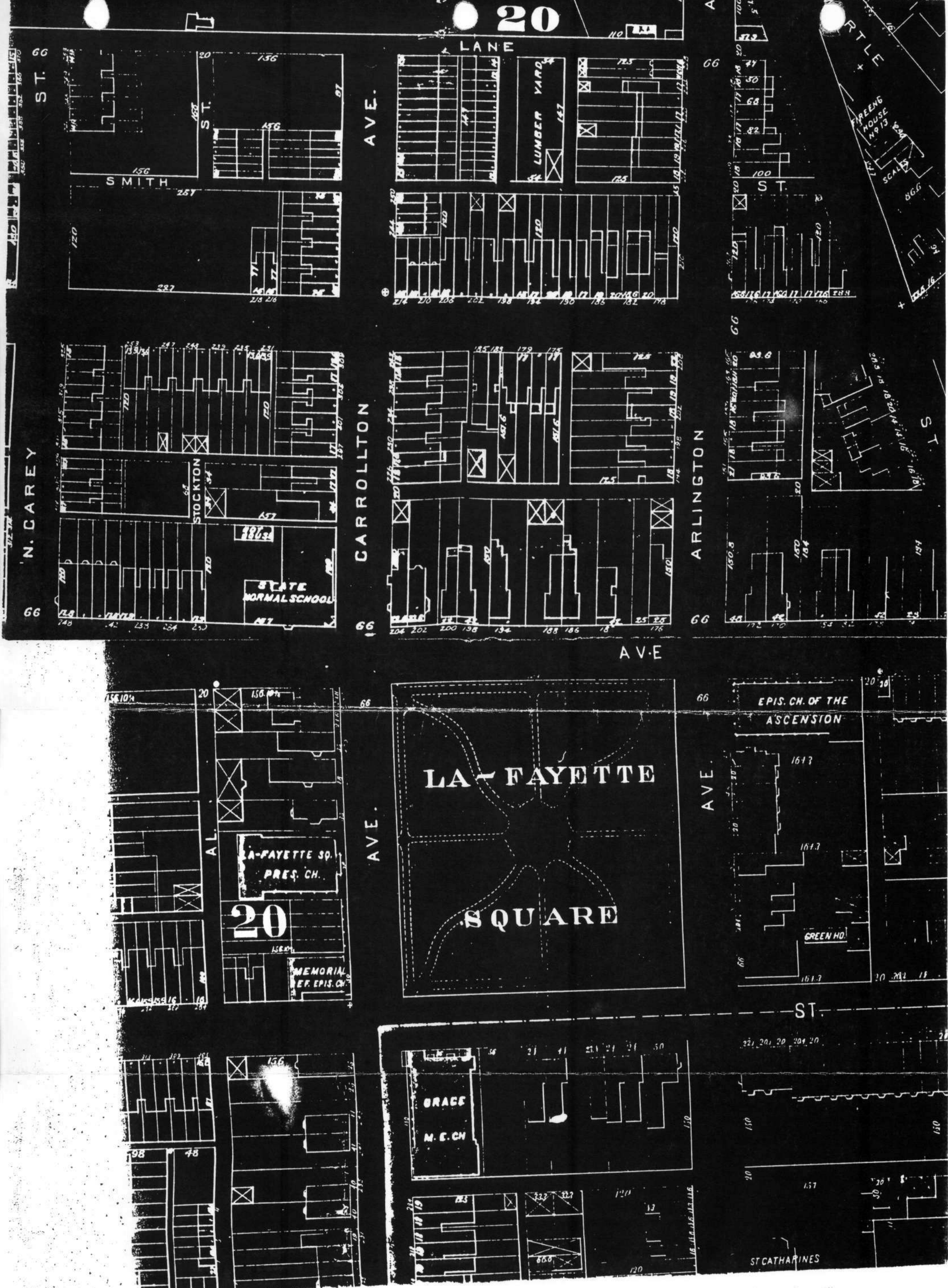
- ☐ Agriculture  
☒ Architecture, Landscape Architecture, and Community Planning  
☐ Economic (Commercial and Industrial)  
☐ Government/Law  
☐ Military  
☐ Religion  
☐ Social/Educational/Cultural  
☐ Transportation

**V. Resource Type:**

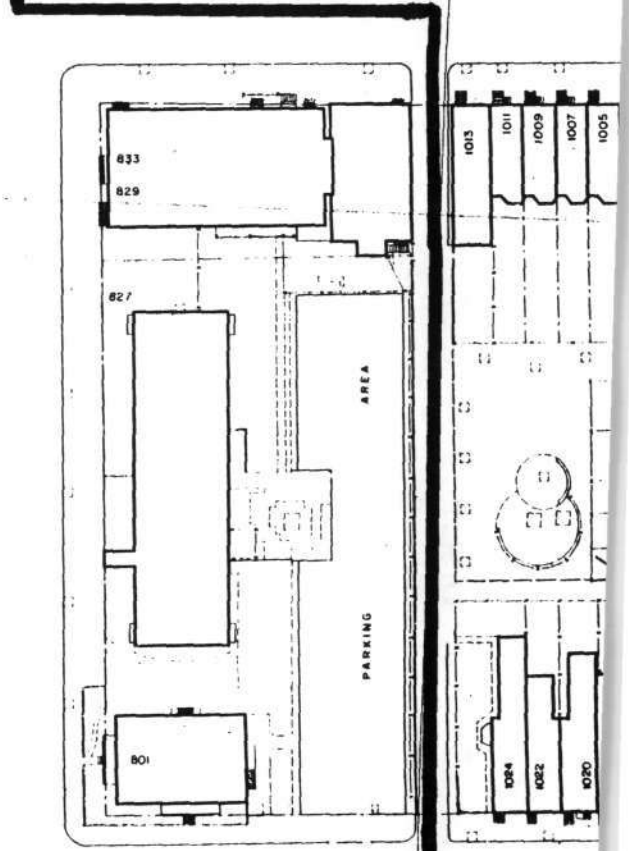
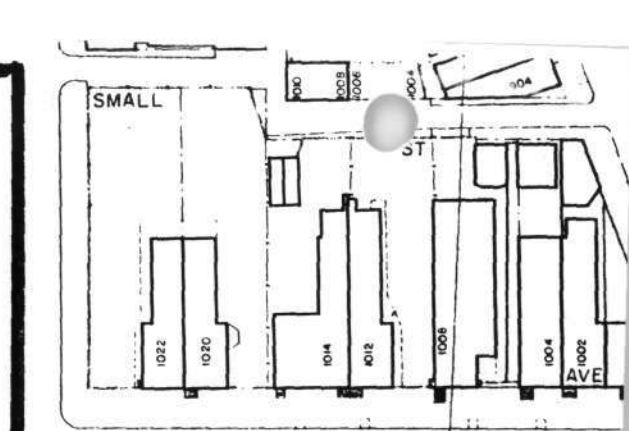
Category: Building  
 Historic Environment: Urban  
 Historic Function(s) and Use(s): Residential

Known Design Source: \_\_\_\_\_





B-4436  
Lafayette Square  
Baltimore, MD  
Bromley Atlas, 1885



B-4436  
Lafayette Square  
Baltimore, MD  
City of Baltimore Map  
(Property Location Office), 1978









Sandtown - Winchester / Penn - North

# B-4436

Baltimore, MD

ELIZABETH LAMPL

July 1992

City of Baltimore, Commission for Historical and Architectural  
Preservation

Historic: Memorial Reformed Episcopal Church

Current: Emmanuel Community Christian Church

Corner, Lanvale & Carrollton Streets (NW corner)

NORTH ELEVATION

Roll 11 / Neg 5

1 of 19



Sandtown-Winchester/Penn-North

# B-4436

Baltimore, MD

ELIZABETH LAMPE

July 1992

City of Baltimore, Commission for Historical and Architectural  
Preservation

Historic: Memorial Reformed Episcopal Church

Current: Emmanuel Community Christian Church

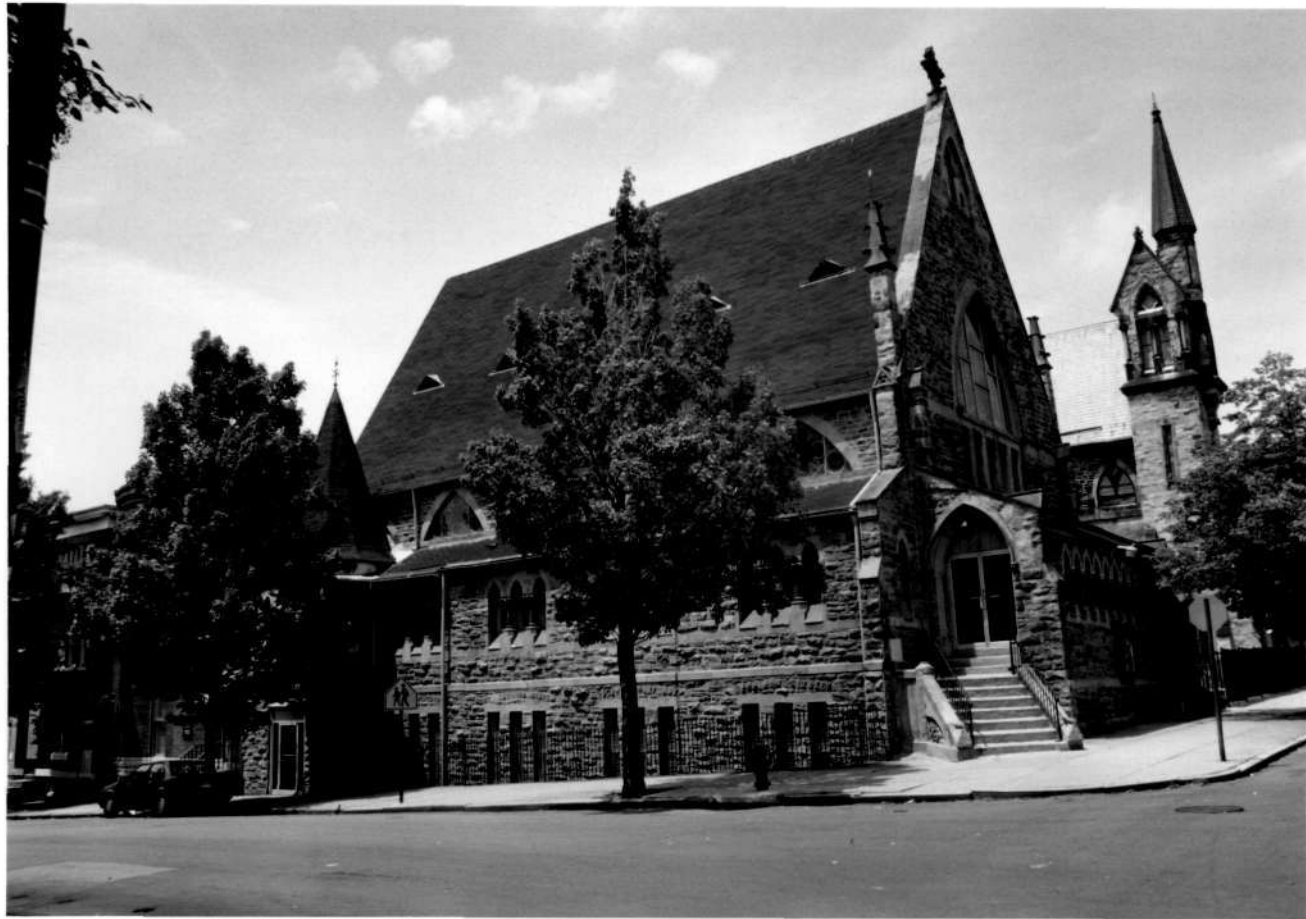
Corner, Lanvale & Carrollton Streets (NW Corner)

EAST AND NORTH ELEVATIONS

Roll 11/neg 6

2 of 19





Sandtown-Winchester / Penn-North  
# B-4436  
Baltimore, MD

ELIZABETH LAMPL

July 1992  
City of Baltimore, Commission for Historical and Architectural  
Preservation

Historic : Memorial Reformed Episcopal Church  
Current : Emmanuel Community Christian Church  
Corner, Lanvale + Carrollton Streets (NW corner)  
SOUTH ELEVATION

Roll 9 / Neg 10  
3 of 19



SANDTOWN - WINCHESTER / PENN. NORTH  
#B-4436  
BALTIMORE, MD

ELIZABETH GO LAMPL  
MARCH 1992

CITY OF BALTIMORE, COMMISSION FOR HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL  
PRESERVATION

HISTORIC: MEMORIAL REFORMED EPISCOPAL CHURCH

CURRENT: EMMANUEL COMMUNITY CHRISTIAN CHURCH  
CORNER LANVALE & CARROLLTON STS. (NW CORNER)

EAST AND NORTH ELEVATIONS  
ROLL 8 / NEG 18

4 of 19





Sandtown-Winchester/Penn. North  
#B-4436  
Baltimore, MD

BETH LAMPL

July 1992

City of Baltimore, Commission for Historical and Architectural  
Preservation

Historic: Grace Methodist Episcopal Church

Current: Metropolitan United Methodist Church  
Corner, Lanvale & Carrollton Streets (SE corner)

Roll 11/neg 12

5 of 19



Sandtown - Winchester / Penn. North

#B-4436

Baltimore, MD

ELIZABETH LANPL

July 1992

City of Baltimore, Commission for Historical and Architectural  
Preservation

Historic: Grace Methodist Episcopal Church > RECTORY

Current: Metropolitan United Methodist Church

Corner, Lanvale & Carrollton streets (SE corner)

NORTH ELEVATIONS

Roll 11 / Neg 8

6 of 12





Sandtown-Winchester / Penn. North  
# B-4436  
Baltimore, MD

ELIZABETH LAMPL

July 1992

City of Baltimore, Commission for Historical and Architectural  
Preservation

Historic: Grace Methodist Episcopal Church

Current: Metropolitan United Methodist Church

corner, Lanvale & Carrollton Streets (SE corner)  
NORTH AND WEST ELEVATIONS

Roll 11 / Neg 7  
7 of 19



SANDTOWN - WINCHESTER PENN-NORTH  
#B-4436  
BALTIMORE, MD

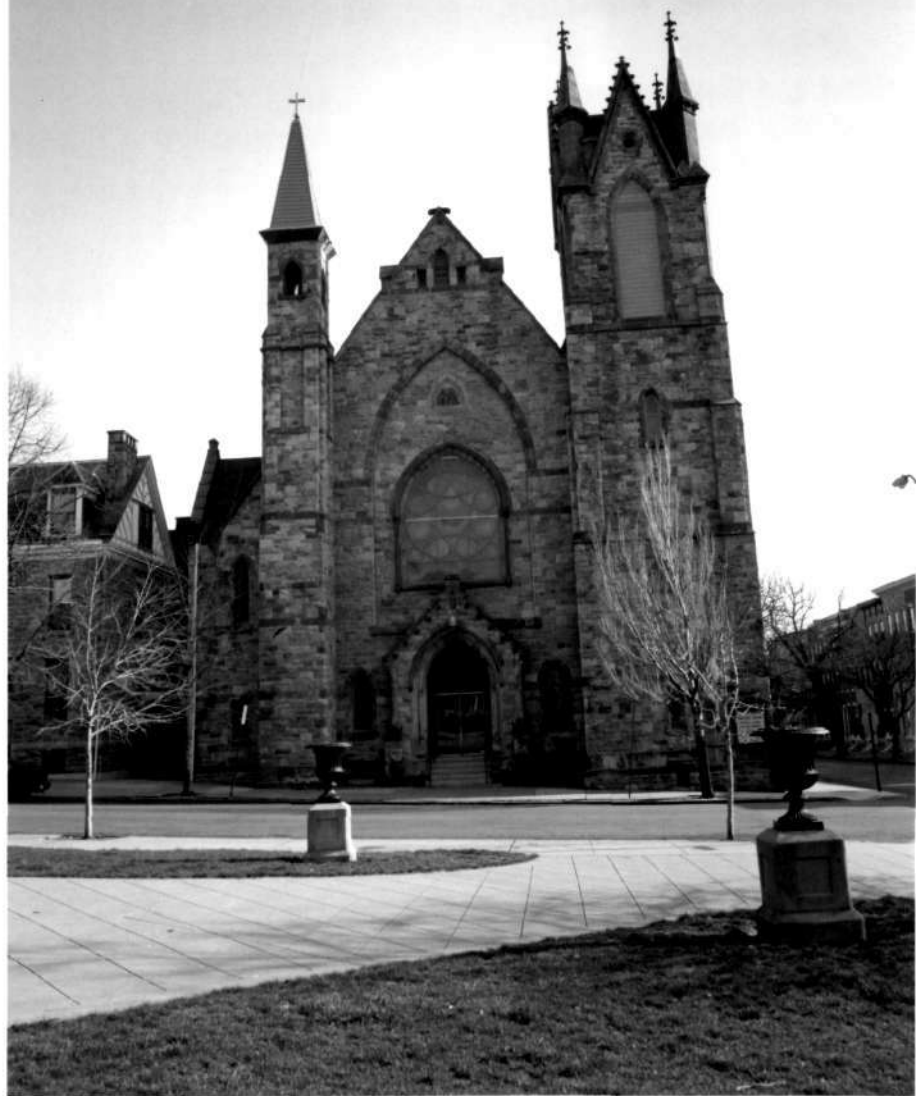
ELIZABETH GO LAMPL  
MARCH 1992

CITY OF BALTIMORE, COMMISSION FOR HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL PRESERVATION

1101-19 LANIPL ST.  
NORTH ELEVATIONS  
ROLL 8 / NEG 20

8 of 19





SANDTOWN - WINCHESTER / PENN-NORTH

#B-4436

BALTIMORE, MD

SUZABETH QO LAMPL

MARCH 1992

COMMISSION FOR HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL  
PRESERVATION

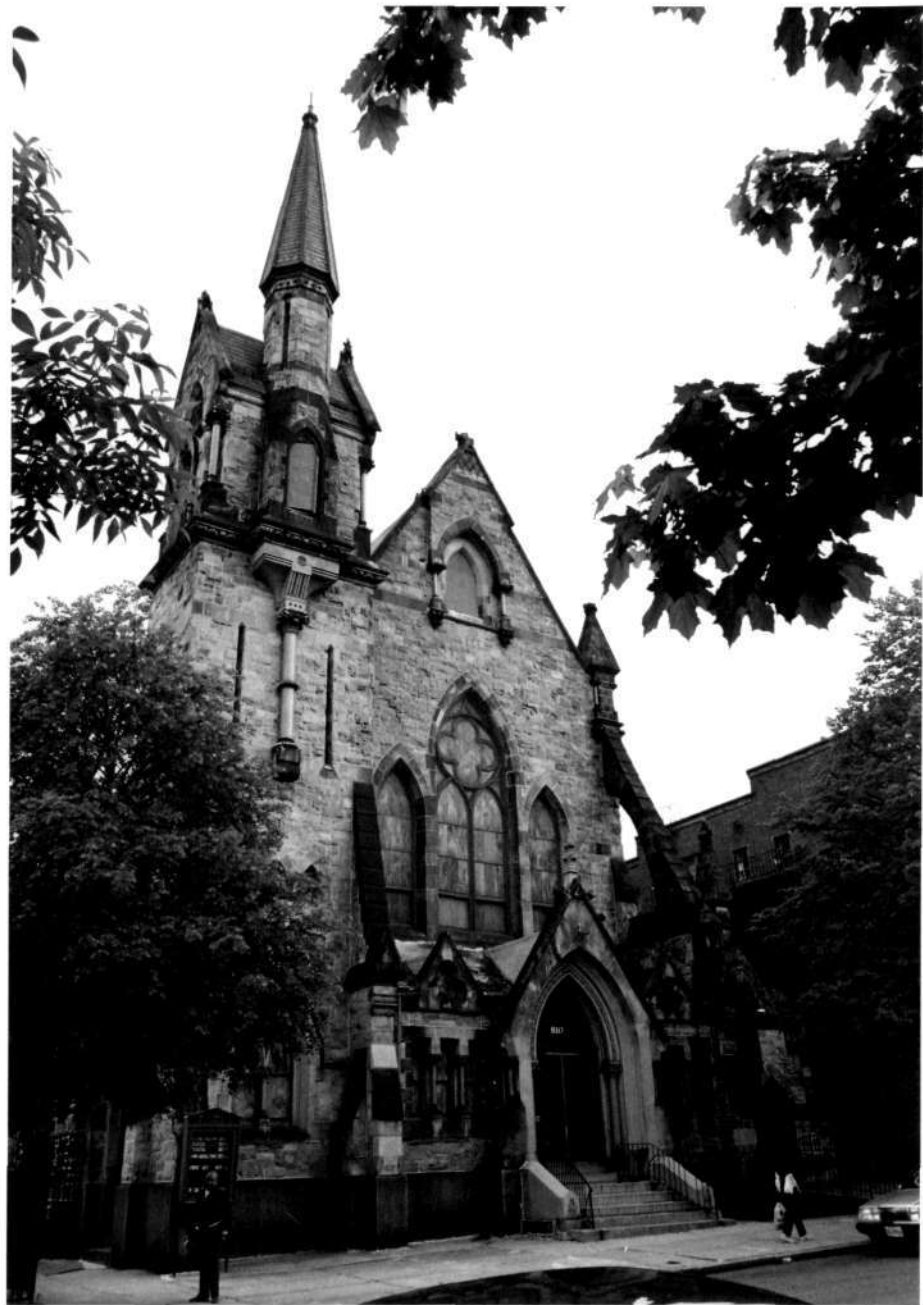
HISTORIC: GRACE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH

CURRENT: METROPOLITAN UNITED METHODIST CHURCH

CORNER, LANVALE - CARROLLTON STS. (SE CORNER)

NORTH ELEVATION

ROLL 8/NEG 19



Sandtown-Winchester / Penn-North

#B-4436

Baltimore, MD

Loc. ... ELIZABETH LAMPL

July 1992

City of Baltimore, Commission for Historical  
and Architectural Preservation

Historic : Lafayette Square Presbyterian Church

Current : St. John's A M E. Church

Carrollton Avenue, between Lanvale & Lafayette

EAST ELEVATION

Roll 11 / Neg 10

6 of 19





Sandtown-Winchester / Penn-North

#B-4436

Baltimore, MD

Lee ELIZABETH TAMPL

July 1992

City of Baltimore, Commission for Historical and Architectural  
Preservation

Historic: Lafayette Square Presbyterian Church

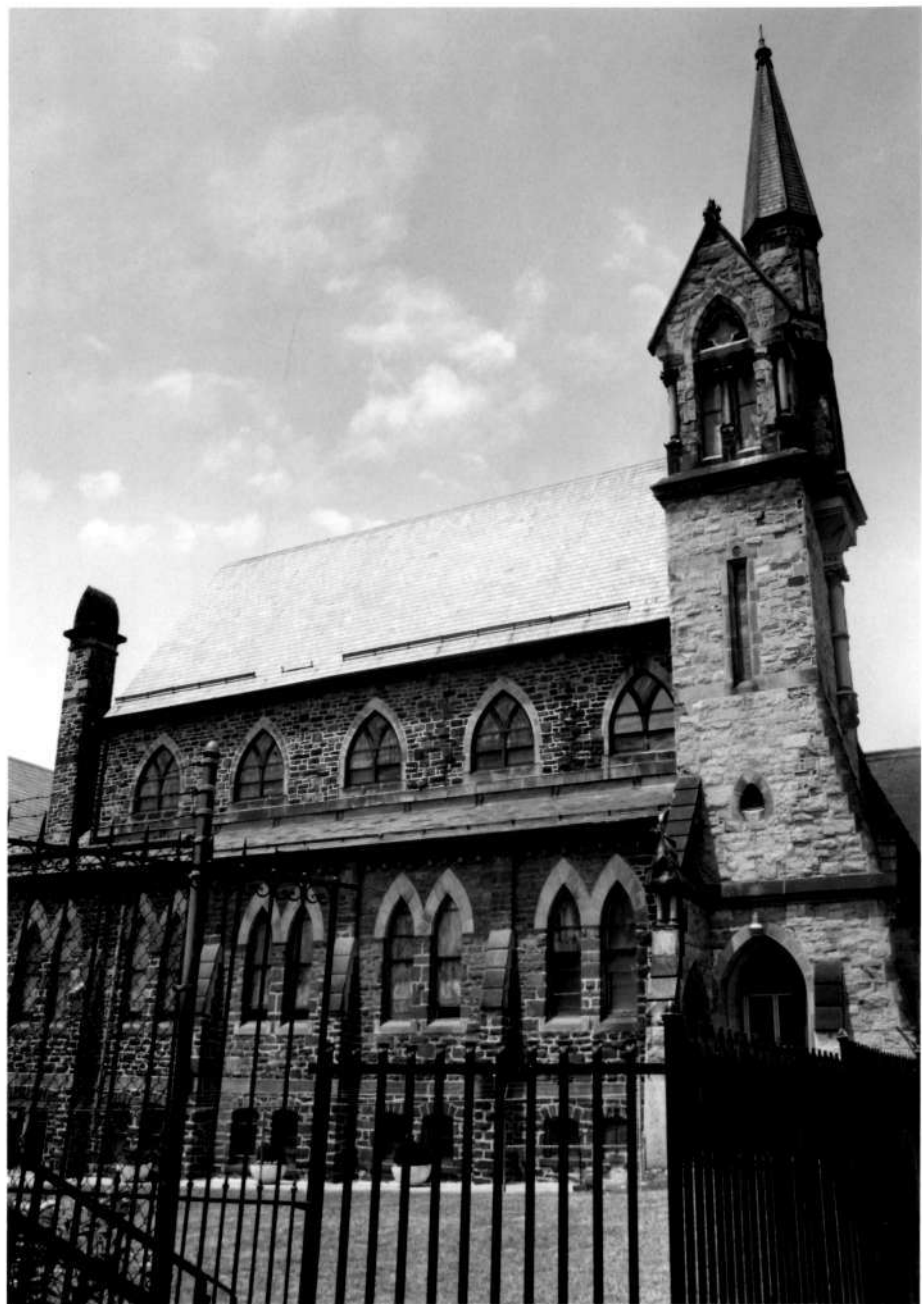
Current: St. John's A.M.E. Church

Carrollton Avenue, between Lanvale & Lafayette

SOUTH & EAST ELEVATIONS

Roll 11/neg 9

11 & 12



Sandtown-Winchester / Penn-North

# B-4436

Baltimore, MD

ELIZABETH LAMPL

July 1992

City of Baltimore, Commission for Historical  
and Architectural Preservation

Historic: Lafayette Square Presbyterian Church

Current: St. John's A.M.E. Church

Carrollton Avenue, between Lanvale + Lafayette  
EARTH ELEVATION

Roll 9 / Neg 9  
12 21 19



SANDTOWN-WINCHESTER/PENN-NORTH

#B-4436

BALTIMORE, MD

ELIZABETH GO LAMPL

MARCH 1992

CITY OF BALTIMORE, COMMISSION FOR HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL PRESERVATION

HISTORIC: LAFAYETTE SQUARE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

CURRENT: ST. JOHN'S A.M.E. CHURCH

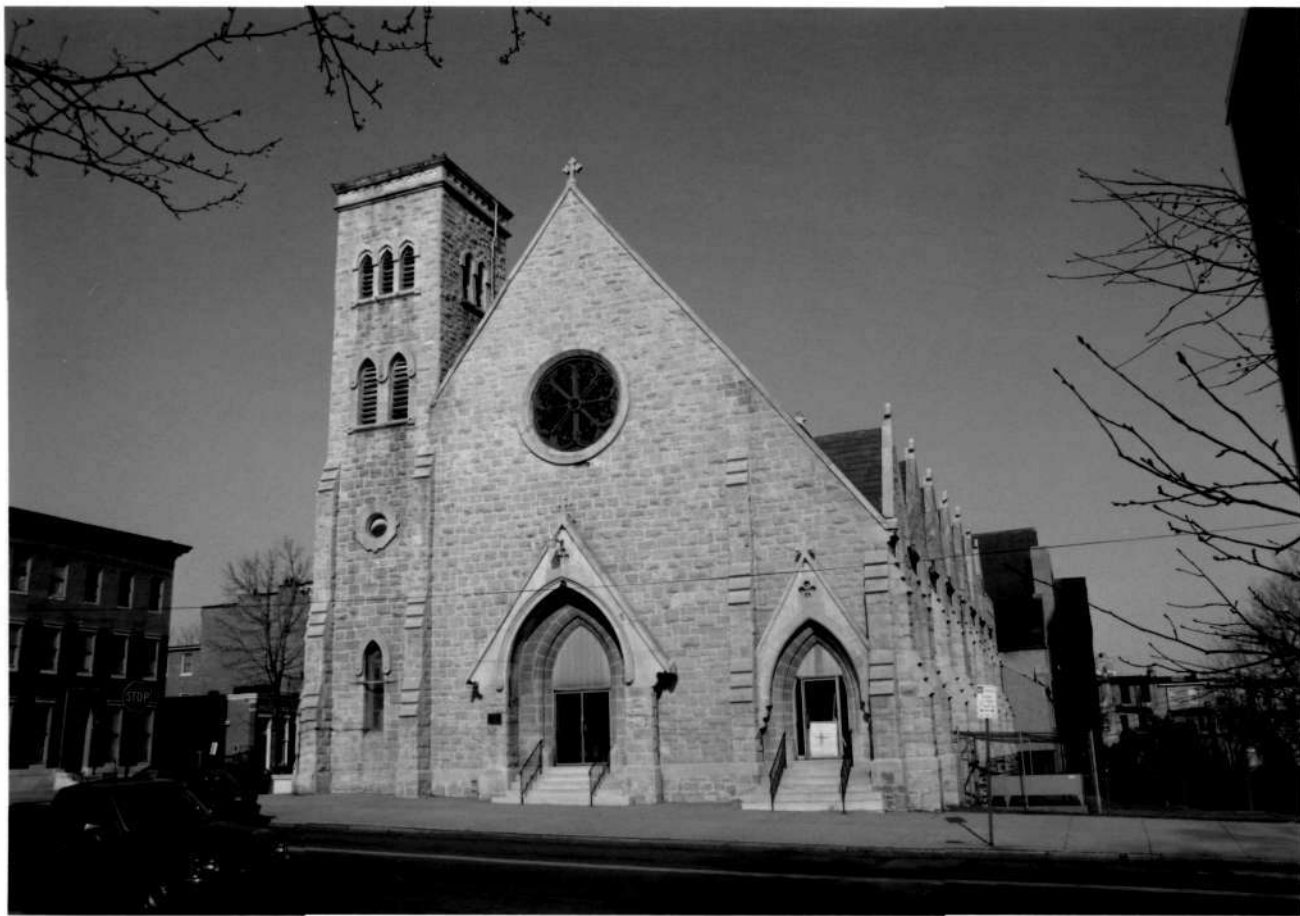
810 2000 CARROLLTON AVE., BETWEEN LANVALE & LAFAYETTE

EAST ELEVATION AND NORTH (partial)

ROLL 8/NEG 17

13 of 19





SANDTOWN - WINCHESTER / PENN - NORTH

#B-4436

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ELIZABETH OO LAMPL

MARCH 1992

COMMISSION FOR HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL PRESERVATION

ST. JAMES EPISCOPAL CHURCH (CURRENT)

HISTORIC: EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION

CORNER LAFAYETTE  
; ARLINGTON STS.

WEST ELEVATION

ROLL 8/NEG 23

14 & 17



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July 1992

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801 North Arlington  
WEST ELEVATION

Roll 11 / Neg 14  
15 of 19





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#E-4436

BALTIMORE, MD

ELIZABETH GO LAMPL

MARCH 1992

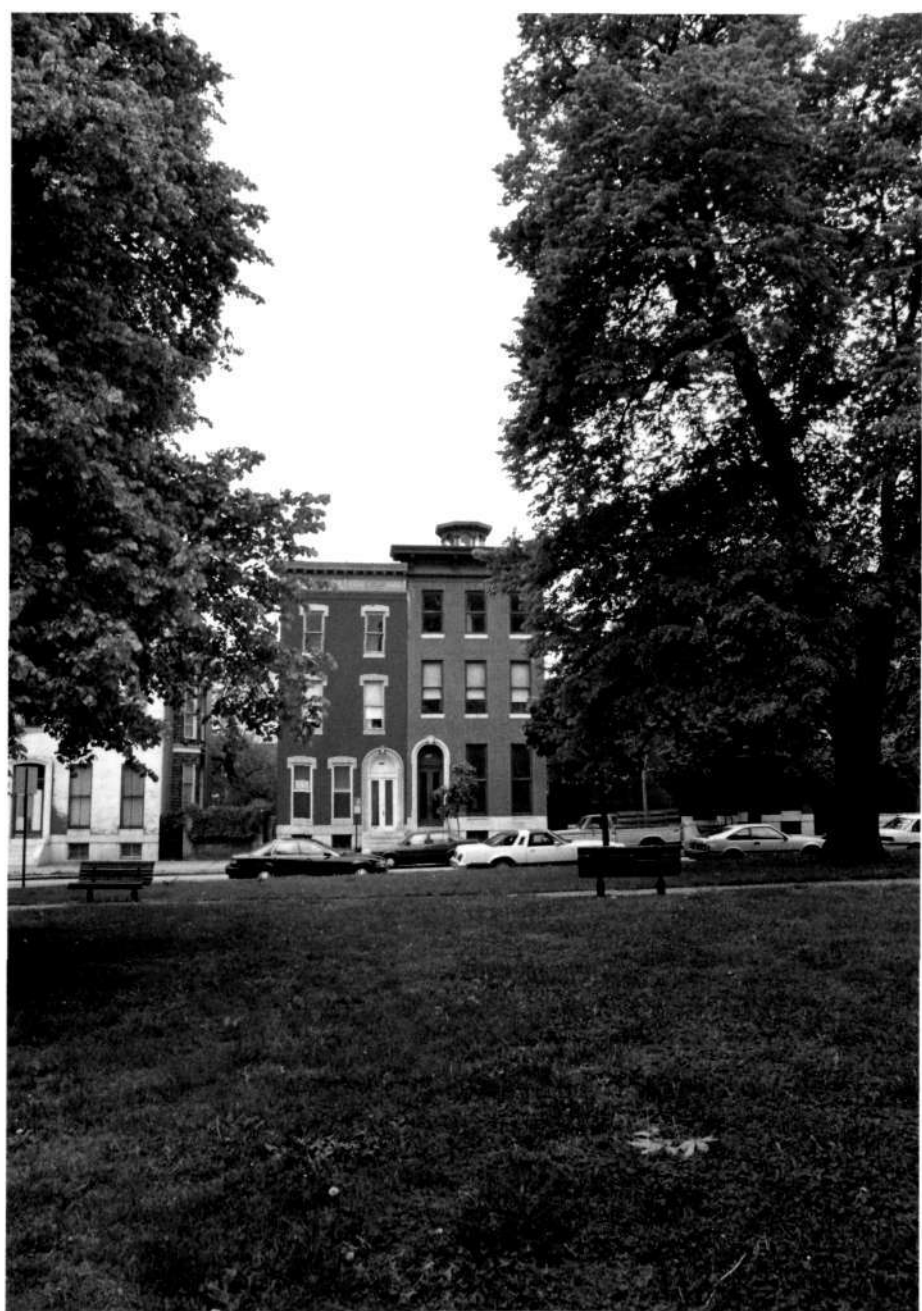
CITY OF BALTIMORE, COMMISSION FOR HISTORICAL AND ARCHITECTURAL  
PRESERVATION

801 N. ARLINGTON

WEST ELEVATION

ROLL 8 / NEG 21

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Sandtown - Winchester / Penn-North  
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Baltimore, MD

Elizabeth Lamp

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Dwellings, Lafayette Street  
NEED FACING NORTH

Roll 11 / neg 13  
17 of 19



Sandtown-Winchester/Penn-North

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Baltimore, MD

ELIZABETH LAMP

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Dwellings, Lanvale Street  
VIEW FACING SOUTH

Roll 11/Neg 15

18 of 19





Sandtown - Winchester / Penn-North

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Lafayette Square

Bounded by Lafayette (North), Lanvale (South), Carrollton (West) and  
Arlington (East)

View facing East

Roll 11 / Neg 11

19 of 19